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GONE UP HIGHER.

George H. Stuart, the well-known Christian philanthropist, for many years an honored officer of the American Peace Society, died at his Philadelphia home April 11, 1890, aged, 74. He was possessed of a contagious enthusiasm, a heart moving eloquence and a supreme devotion to the highest aims of life. He was an experienced and trusted banker, a most patriotic citizen and a reformer who drew his inspiration from the great source of Life and Light. He had many months of suffering near the close of his long life. He was an intimate friend and near family connection of President Tobey of this Society.

Mr. Stuart was the principal organizer of the United States Christian Commission during the war. He was a native of Ireland, and had presided over several Y. M. C. A. International Conventions. He twice declined a seat in President Grant's Cabinet.

"On to the golden citadel they fare,
And as they go their limbs grow full of might;
And One awaits them, at the topmost stair,
One whom they had not seen, but knew at sight."

THE NATIONAL REFORM CONFERENCE.

The *Christian Statesman* thus alludes to the above meeting: "The American Peace Society sent as delegate its Secretary, the Rev. Rowland B. Howard, brother of General O. O. Howard. His eloquent and thoughtful speech was most cordially received for its own sake as well as for the cause for which he spoke."

Among the series of excellent resolutions of this meeting was the following: *Resolved*, that as national righteousness and the divine favor and protection which it secures are the best defence of a nation, we deprecate the squandering of our national resources in the preparation of extensive naval and military armaments; and we endorse the principle of the arbitration of national differences, which has been so conspicuously successful in the past.

PROVOKING A CHINESE WAR.

The United States Government has arrested seventeen Chinamen for unlawfully entering this free country through British Columbia. It is in a dilemma. If it sends them across the border it must pay Canada fifty dollars a piece head-money. Besides they may all come back the next day! If it imprison Chinese citizens it must support them and account to China for its conduct.

One Chinaman was at last accounts suspended on the bridge at Niagara and could go neither way. He slept on the cold planks and was a "man without a country"—worse off than Mahomet in his coffin. Such an absurd, awkward and ridiculous dilemma naturally and logically follows the reversal of the policy of our fathers towards immigrants in the case of Chinamen. The people compelled Congress to withhold its approval of the last anti-Chinese legal enormity.

A friend from Illinois writes: "I think the prospects are brightening, and hope the time is not far distant when the noise of war will be heard no more."

AT BERLIN.

Rev. W. E. Darby, Secretary of the London Peace Society, was quietly but very wisely sent to Berlin during the late Labor Congress that he might watch the course of events surely as remarkable as any in our time. Moneta writes us from Milan: "Do you notice the amazing things taking place at Berlin?" He asks us to join the Peace Societies of Europe in welcoming the placable position of the Emperor and praying him to pursue the policy of disarmament and other peace measures which are now being discussed between France and Germany. The dinner of the Emperor with Jules Simon and their discussion of the neutralization of Alsace and Lorraine; the letter of the Pope on the anti-Christian nature of great armaments even when American and English statesmen dare not trust the people to keep peace but are getting ready to fight, are certainly remarkable.

TO A SISTER REPUBLIC.

A meeting was held April 3, at the residence of Mrs. Justice Field in Washington to further the proposal to present to the French government a suitable memorial in recognition of the close relation which has always subsisted between the United States and France. A bronze statue of Washington is suggested. This would be in acknowledgment of such notable gifts by Frenchmen as the Bartholdi statue in New York harbor and the magnificent statue of Lafayette in Union Square, New York. About \$6000 are in hands for this purpose. The statue will cost about \$20,000. An address will shortly be issued to the women of America, asking their assistance in raising the remainder.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Executive Committee met May 5, in Pilgrim Hall, President Tobey in the chair. A resolution of sympathy with Benjamin F. Knowles of Providence detained by illness was passed. It was unanimously recommended to the Society to send its Secretary as an official delegate to the London Congress July 14. Communications were received from Hon. L. Saltonstall, Hon. Robert Treat Paine, Rev. E. E. Hale and others who have been solicited to join the London Delegation. The desirableness of presenting fully and by various voices and pens the American view of the several subjects mooted in the London Programme was urged by several speakers. A circular letter soliciting information as to delegates and "papers" was ordered to be issued. Excuses for absence were offered by Messrs. Hitchcock, Knowles and Smith. Hon. W. E. Sheldon was appointed auditor in place of Mr. Gilman deceased.

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON.

The National Reform Conference was in session April 1-3. The key note of the discussions was struck by Dr. McAllister, of Pittsburg, in the opening address on "The Secular Theory of the State." This theory was shown to consist not in the demand for the separation of Church and State, for the union of Church and State is opposed by none so strenuously and consistently as by those who maintain the Christian theory of government, but in the

view that the State has no relation to God, and is under no obligation to the moral law, a theory inconsistent with the powers and functions of the State, and with the whole history of the American people.

Secretary R. J. George, of the National Reform Association, gave a fervid and beautiful address on "The Kingly Authority of Christ." In this, as in nearly all the other addresses, the central idea and inspiration of the National Reform movement was shown to be loyalty to Jesus Christ as the actual Ruler of this and of all nations.

Other addresses were made by Judge M. B. Hagans, of Cincinnati, on "The Civil Sabbath;" by President Scovel, of Wooster University, on "The Limitations of Liberty;" or the true balancing of liberty and law; by Dr. C. R. Blackall, of the American Baptist Publication Society, on "Roman Catholic Parochial Education;" by Dr. R. M. Luther, on "Christian Governments and Foreign Missions;" by Mary T. Lathrop, President of the Michigan W. C. T. U., on "Gospel Politics;" by O. P. Fitzgerald, D. D., of Nashville, Tenn., on "The Race Problem in the Light of Christianity;" by Rev. R. B. Howard, of Boston, on the "Unchristian Character of the War-System;" by Rev. R. M. Somerville, D. D., of New York, on "The Christian Doctrine of Civil Sovereignty;" by Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D. D., of Meadville, Penn., on "The Nature and Sanctity of the Judicial Oath;" by Rev. H. T. Cheever, D. D., Worcester, Mass., on "Prohibition." The association employs one General, three District and fourteen special Secretaries. It raised and expended ten thousand dollars in the last ten months. Its able organ is the *Christian Statesman* of Philadelphia, edited by Rev. T. P. Stevenson, D. D., General Secretary.

COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE AND WARSHIPS.

To the Editor of the Boston Transcript: The armaments of Great Britain are sometimes called her "insurance against war." Mr. McLean, M. P., recently stated in debate that the nation had to pay for that insurance a tax of eight per cent. on her trade. Will the commercial men of America pay as much for so doubtful an insurance? Will the farmers pay more and get even less? Will the laborers tax themselves as much and work to earn it to keep fifty new ships rusting and rotting, twenty-five forts frowning but worthless, one hundred thousand sailors and soldiers to man the decaying vessels and useless forts? Oh, for "commercial," "granger" or even "prairie" politics in place of the show and swell of rich congressional noodles aided by mendicant officers and mercenary political fossils!

CITIZEN.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

We are heartily glad that the French Government had the moral courage to accept the invitation of the German Emperor to the proposed Labor Conference at Berlin. Nothing could be more despicable than the attempt of the Boulangists to cast odium upon the French Ministry in consequence; and, as they draw their electoral support in Paris very largely from the working-classes, it is to be hoped that their conduct will assist in opening the eyes of the simple-minded electors, whom they have beguiled. This evil spirit, which would sacrifice the interests of the industrial classes of all Europe to the narrow national hatred, is the same spirit which in 1870 fomented the cry "à Berlin," and which throughout the

century has caused France untold misery. The possession of Alsace-Lorraine by Germany has nothing to do with this matter, or rather, it should lead thoughtful Frenchmen to seize upon every possible attempt to fraternize with the industrial classes of Germany.—*Arbitrator*.

AN INQUIRY UPON THE WAR SUBJECT.

JOSIAH W. LEEDS.

The New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has clearly affirmed its position with respect to the allied evils of theatre going and dancing. We know where the Methodist Church generally stands in relation to liquor-drinking. Where are the Methodists as to the great evil of war? Do they hold with Wesley, who said: "Shall Christians assist the Prince of Hell, who was a murderer from the beginning, by telling the world the benefit of war?" And do they stand by Adam Clarke, where he pointedly asserts that "war is as contrary to the spirit of Christianity as murder; nothing can justify nations in shedding each other's blood."

Ought Christians to act on this faith and practice now, or are they to go right along with the world's estimate of fighting, and leave the testimony to assert itself in a millennium of the future when there shall be no cross-bearing, no self-denial in echoing the Christly declaration: "My kingdom is not of this world; were my kingdom of this world, then would my servants fight." The primitive Christians for three centuries fully believed and practised just this. Constantine, in a formal way, embraced Christianity, but in laying hold of the Bible with his left hand, he made sure that he and his legions had a good grip of sword and spear with the right.

Whither in this matter does the Holy Spirit lead us? Meekly to stand with Christ, the apostles, the disciples, and the believers of the first three centuries, or to train with Constantine and his martial successors, and, paraphrasing and altering the Divine commandment, stoutly say: "If thy enemy smite thee, smite back, and if he thrust at thee with the sword, kill him!" What are the arguments of those who are clamoring for a great navy worth, when read in the same hour with the Sermon on the Mount?—*Christian Standard*.

THE FORTUNE BAY TROUBLE.

The American Peace Society has addressed an official letter to the Governor General of Newfoundland, making inquiry as to the facts of an alleged "outrage" at Fortune Bay on the vessel *Rapid Transit*, which arrived at Gloucester, Mass., May 1, about which some serious complications are threatened. Newfoundland has never become a part of the Dominion of Canada. France and England have a trouble similar to that with America, under debate. The laws and treaties as to the fisheries need revision. We are glad the Dominion Parliament promptly renewed the *modus vivendi* till a treaty is made.

The days of the early Church were the days of its infancy, and was only the trial of men's bodies; but this is the day of trial of men's souls. A sword is not to be dreaded so much as a subtle poison in the air, such as malaria or sewer-gas. The early Church *had* the sword, we have the sewer-gas.—*Dr. Henson*.